

**REPLACEMENT PARAGRAPHS 0051 AND 0052**

[0051] Figs. 5 to 8 show two positions of the rotor 2 after it has been rotated by a fraction of an angular degree relative to the stator 1 farther in the ~~clockwise~~ counterclockwise direction.

[0052] Only when the rotor 2 has been rotated so far in the counterclockwise direction that the lateral surface 14 of the rotor vane 8' releases the supply groove 35 [29], the pressure medium can escape from the annular chamber 34 via the supply groove 35 into the chamber 12 (Figs. 13 and 14). The locking bolt 23 is then moved by the force of the pressure spring 24 into the locking bore 27 of the locking disk 21 (Fig. 14) so that the rotor 2 is locked in a central position relative to the stator 1. In order for the locking bolt 23 to be locked reliably, the locking bore 27 is slightly elongate in the rotational direction of the rotor 2.

**REPLACEMENT PARAGRAPH 0054**

[0054] The throttle grooves 37, 38 prevent a movement of the locking bolt 23 that is too fast in the area of the locking bore 27. For the described movement of the rotor 2 in the counterclockwise direction, the pressure medium that is contained in the chambers 11 is supplied via the throttle grooves 37 to the throttle lines 40 that penetrate the rotor vanes 8 and the rotor base member 7 radially (Fig. 1). In the vicinity of the radial outer end, a transverse bore 41 branches off the throttle lines 40 in the axial direction, respectively. In the initial position of the rotor 1 according to Fig. 1, the transverse bores 41 are still positioned at a spacing relative to the throttle grooves 37. Only when the rotor vanes 8, 8' cover the supply groove 35 and the throttle grooves 38, the transverse bores 41 and the throttle grooves 37 will overlap, when viewed in the axial direction of the rotor, so that the pressure medium contained in the rotor throttle grooves 37 can flow out via the transverse bores 41 and the throttle lines 40.